

# Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.  
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 2, 1845.

For Congress, Fifth District.  
**WILLIAM W. WICK.**

## Death of Jackson.

On Saturday, June 25, the public ceremonies in commemoration of the character and services of Andrew Jackson, took place according to previous arrangement. In consequence of rain in the morning, many people living at a distance from town were not deterred from attending, who otherwise would have done so. As it was, however, the assemblage was respectable. The procession was formed at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, under the direction of Chief Marshal Blake and his assistants, as near as possible according to the order previously adopted, to-wit:

1. A Band of Music.
2. Officiating Clergyman and Orator.
3. Reverend Clergy of the City.
4. Governors, Ex-Governors, and Officers of State.
5. The Committee of Arrangements.
6. Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.
7. Officers and Soldiers who served under Gen. Jackson.
8. Officers and Soldiers of the Last War.
9. Judges and Officers of the United States Court, and Officers of Government.
10. Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts.
11. Members of the Bar.
12. Members of the General Assembly.
13. President and Common Council and officers.
14. Masonic Fraternity.
15. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
16. The Male Youth of the city and county.
17. Citizens—*ad libitum*.
18. Band of Music.

The procession then, to the measure of solemn music, the firing of minute guns and the tolling of bells, proceeded to the Court House square, where arrangements had been made for the speakers, and where the ladies had assembled.

After appropriate music by the Bands, an eloquent Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. HIBBEN.

A. F. MORRISON, Esq., then pronounced a Eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, which was marked by great accuracy in matter of fact and historical research, and which was listened to with much pleasure and satisfaction.

The Eulogist was followed by the Rev. Mr. GURLEY, of the First Presbyterian Church, who delivered a short, but very interesting discourse, the basis of which was the benevolent and religious characteristics of the deceased, from which was deduced a most powerful argument as to the necessity, even for the consummation of earthly glory and felicity, of this one thing needful. The speaker was listened to with marked attention.

At the conclusion of the sermon, Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. RICHMOND, and, after further music by the Bands, the assemblage dispersed, more than ever alive to the great virtues of the eminent man whose obsequies they had solemnized.

## Free Post Offices for the State Sentinel.

Now is the Time!  
All persons residing in the vicinity of the following post offices, will receive their papers without charge of postage from this date. Who now will not send us two dollars for the Weekly one year? Just four cents a week.

Marion County.	Boone County.
Pikeston	Lebanon
Ellettsport	Thomastown
Albionville	Royalton
Webb's Farm	Junestown
Germanstown	Eagle Village
Cumberland	Northfield
New Bethel	Morgan County.
Bridgeport	Monroeville
Augusta	Monroeville
Hendricks County.	Hancock County.
Hampton	Greenfield
Plainfield	Centralia
Belleville	Charlottesville
Stilesville	Philadelphia
Danville	Eden
New Winchester	Johnson County.
Brownburg	Greenwood
Springtown	Franklin
North Salem	Far West
Wayne County.	Shelby County.
Waynesfield	Pleasant View
Roblesville	Shelbyville
Strawtown	Morristown
Cicero	

## State Census for 1845.

We give below further returns of the population of 21 years and upwards in the several counties named, furnished us by the politeness of Auditor HARRIS; to which we have added in another column the number of votes given by the same counties at the last Presidential election:

First Congressional District.	Census, 1845.	Vote, 1844.
Dubois	950	730
Spencer	1255	1082
Warrick	1566	1244
Second District.		
Clark	2854	2549
Scott	916	923
Third District.		
Rush	3150	2984
Switzerland	1741	1975
Sixth District.		
Monroe	2004	1851
Knox	2181	1901
Lawrence	2262	2107
Seventh District.		
Clay	1178	1091
Eighth District.		
Warren	1325	1259
Montgomery	3100	2979
Carroll	1868	1685
Fountain	2431	2334
Ninth District.		
Wabash	1335	1188
Porter	762	630
Kosciusko	1445	1181
St. Joseph	1866	1579
Tenth District.		
Delaware	2834	1675
Whitley	587	461
Noble	1024	828
Wells	539	494
Jay	862	725

\*Switzerland is the only county thus far whose vote appears to exceed her male population over of 21 years.

## To Correspondents.

The crowded state of our columns must be our excuse for not publishing several well written communications, especially on subjects well discussed. We have also several poetical pieces on hand, which a sincere friendship for the authors leads us to "lay up in lavender." They should remember that patriotic ideas alone do not constitute a poet, or one's lucubrations poetry. And also should they recollect, that it is especially hard for us common crowing poets, to "correct grammar, syntax, and make it acceptable to our readers," when we have scarcely breathing time from week's end to week's end. We know they are all wise enough to forgive us; and while it is out of our power to print for them according to their notions, we delight to see that our paper, on only hanting, is not forgotten; and we shall always be happy to be enlightened and edified by the ideas of our friends conveyed to us in any shape, except *post-paid*.

67-The Steeple of Trinity Church, New York, is 250 feet high—nearer heaven, no doubt, than some of the church members will ever get.

STYLE.—The ladies in New York wear long dresses and slippers. In Philadelphia, short dresses and boots are the fashion. In Boston, "Gipsy hats" are advancing, and big bustles are on the wane.

## Our Candidates.

The last Journal certainly breathed what it received on Wednesday last, judging from its piteous moaning in the morning of that day. Last Wednesday was the day announced on which Messrs. Webster and Wilson, candidates for the Legislature, were to address the citizens of Centre Township. From the much previous rainy weather, the mechanics and farmers generally, were busily engaged; and consequently the meeting was not so large as we desired to see. Yet, under the circumstances, it was very respectable.

The only speech made, was by Mr. WEBSTER; and we have no hesitation in saying that he acquitted himself well—nay—even to the utter astonishment of many of the ruffian-like aristocracy, who deem it an eighth wonder of the world for a plain common farmer to make a good speech;—and that this was a good and an able one, none have had the hardihood to deny.

We will not attempt even a synopsis of his argument, because our limits will not permit, and because we desire every person, in the county to hear for themselves. His intention is, to give the citizens of Centre another chance to hear him.

On the Oregon and Texas questions, Mr. W. was certainly not only able and eloquent; but such was his array of facts that those who have heretofore doubted, were fully convinced. In his appeals to the audience as to England's designs, and her practical policy—the consequences of the prevalence of the whig doctrine of allowing Oregon and Texas to fall into the hands of that National Robber,—of her past and present policy of wholesale piracy—he was more than happy. The flashing eye of the grey-headed veteran, the flushed cheek of the young—all told that he had touched a chord which met a ready response. On every point he touched, he was clear and cogent—producing proof and exhibiting testimony, to the utter confusion of his opponents. His exhibitions of the inconsistency, contradictions, and British views of our neighbor Journal, were extremely rich—even to settle those who have long since transferred their share of the bantling to other hands.

We have again to add, that we hope all will endeavor to hear Mr. Webster before election.

AMERICAN PRODUCE goes off in England at a rate gratifying to the farmers in the U. S. Our surplus of Beef and Pork, which is shipped to Europe, finds a good market, and one that is every year increasing in extent. In the month of April past, there were over three hundred tons of American Cheese sold in one city in England. The duty on lard being high heretofore, has to some extent prevented its exportation; that duty being now remitted in England, will open a market for lard, which will no doubt be productive of beneficial results to the United States; and as long as the tariff of '42 exists, our imports will most probably be less than our exports, and each year will mark the increase of our prosperity.—*Cambridge Review.*

Plain practical facts contradict the tariff theory of the editor lately, yet he blindly adheres to his errors. American provisions under the reduced English tariff are finding their way to a large market in England; he confesses the true reason for it is yet fearful of having confessed too much for the cause of Whiggery and high taxation, he goes on to give a further reason, directly in the teeth of the fact, to account for the same thing. To such straits do false theories always bring their votaries, big and little. Suppose we had no tariff at all, instead of that of 1842, which the Reveille admires so much,—how would its absence prevent the purchase of our provisions by the English? As to the tariff of 1842, it operates against the sale of our products, because it cuts off or shuts out more or less the means which the foreigners have to pay for them. They cannot buy of us unless we buy of them; the inevitable laws of trade and currency prevent it. Closely as the editor hugs his errors, in the mass, to his bosom, there is nevertheless some hope that he will get right in the end, as he absolutely admits, against all the arguments of the *Tribune* and *Fourier's* school of Tariff men, that high tariffs do not make low prices, but *do* make prices higher.

COMING RIGHT.—The Greensburgh Repository, is beginning to show signs of good sense; and we must certainly attribute it to the recent marriage of the editor. We hope all Whig editors will get married, as the Democratic editors do, of course. The same thing might be said of the Bloomington editor, to whom we make our acknowledgments as indebted one. But we only intended to notice the following, as evidence that the Repository is getting inclined to view matters properly. Speaking of the Whig candidates for the Senate in Bartholomew and Jennings, it says: "Rich and Coppernights are both running on the part of the Whigs. Both of these gentlemen together with a few of their personal friends should be put in strait jackets. A Whig might be elected in that district, easily, were it not for the malice of these two gentlemen and their friends. Why do the sensible part of the Whigs in that district not bring out a new man on which all can unite and let these two aspiring, crack-brained, selfish geniuses stay at home and read their law books. Bring out a good farmer who instead of superficial and flowery demagoguery is possessed of a liberal share of common, practical, hard, horse sense, and nothing will be easier than to succeed."

"Aspiring, crack-brained, selfish geniuses!" Who would vote for such men? Better stick to BARBER: he will do the thing right, & warrent.

INDIGNATION MEETING.—An indignation meeting was held in Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 17th, to express the indignation of the community at the acquittal of Wm. Jackson for the murder of Merritt Seagun. The meeting declare the verdict of the jury to be contrary to all evidence. They pronounce Jackson unequivocally guilty of murder, and offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest of Jackson, who has fled.—*Veray Palladium.*

"Hunt him up! Catch him! And then murder him!" "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." It will bring a crowd, and the groceries, &c. will be benefited. "Business is dull," said a tavern keeper to us years ago. "Can't we get a great man here?" "Advertise," said we, "or get on a jury and hang a man." He took our first advice, and has now retired rich. Curious world, this.

NATIVE VICTORY IN INDIANA.—The Louisville Courier says, "The Native American candidate, Mr. Clark, was elected Mayor of New Albany, Indiana, by a majority of 130 votes." Long since, we said when once the Native American question was agitated in the West, it would spread like wildfire. The spark is now fanning into a blaze, and before the expiration of three years, the two old parties will be consumed.

The above is from a Boston "Native" paper. Small favors appear to be very thankfully received—which is all right enough, perhaps. Nevertheless, the credulity of this "Native" will make old Miller, or any Mormonite, blush to the eyes.

The London Colonial Magazine, maintaining that war between England and the United States, "cannot be productive of good," has these sentences, amongst others of a similar character:—"Then, again, the English people are, with few exceptions, anxious that a war should take place, in order that the disgrace of Bunker's Hill may be wiped out. America has long insulted us, and pacific answers have alone been returned." The filly of this is only excelled by its impudence.

67—Are our friends, the whigs, going to give us any fight at all?

Has Obadiah got that game yet?

What is the Doctor about?

Important queries to be answered.

## SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

Cases Determined at the May Term, 1845.

Reported for the Indiana State Sentinel by A. J. STEVENS.  
SATURDAY, June 25, 1845.  
*Daniel Jenkins v. Wm. Dickey.* Error to the Fayette Circuit Court. Judgment reversed. Error to the Marion C. C. Opinion by DREW J. 1. Before an action can be sustained upon a bond conditioned for the conveyance of real estate at a particular time, a deed must be delivered by the holder of the bond, or the deed must be presented to the obligor to be by him executed. 2. If one count in a declaration on such bond sets forth the bond with the condition, and assigns a breach, and is barred by a valid plea, and another count be on the penal part of the bond only, to which a bad plea is pleaded after aver of the bond and condition, no breach being suggested on the record, damages cannot be assigned under either count. To avail himself of the second count, the plaintiff must aver the plea to be in error, and on demurrer, spread the condition of the bond under the record and suggest a breach. Judgment reversed. W. J. Brown for plaintiffs, Fletcher and Butler for defendant.

## Poll.

Friday.—Before Justice SULLIVAN. Benjamin Patterson, colored, charged with assault and battery on Mrs. McCormick, a white lady. Plea, not guilty.

This was an aggravated assault, Mrs. McC. being in a delicate situation. Held to bail in the sum of \$500, and for want thereof, committed.

Monday.—Several young men barely escaped punishment on a charge of riot. We will not particularize this time; but give them fair warning, that all things of the kind will appear in print hereafter.

67—The revenue cutter Spencer, lying at New York, has received orders to fit out instantly for a cruise. The orders, says the Sun, were written by the Secretary himself, and contained a sealed letter of direction, not to be opened until the vessel arrives outside of Sandy Hook. The last two days have been occupied in getting in guns, shot, ammunition and provisions. Her destination is a matter of speculation.

Paragraphs like the above meet our eyes at every turn. It seems to us that an announcement to the following effect might set such authors into fits:

## War!

It was currently rumored that Joe Sikes purchased a large quantity of gunpowder, not less than four ounces, and also lead in proportion, amounting to something like a pound, and without stating his object, left his family and one little child with nine at the breast, and started northeast. He had, no doubt, sealed orders, and we should not be surprised if we should find the nation involved in war, long before President Polk or Congress lets us know any thing about it. O!

Astonishing! how suddenly the President has become known to the Whigs! But it will be more astonishing to hear, ten years hence, how strongly they will charge such scare-loud-women, anti-war paragraphs, on the democrats; and how they will produce arguments to prove that they declared war, and fought, and died in it! Such things have been.

## A British Re-Union.

The Toronto, Canada, Globe, is dreaming of a new Utopia, which is to be accomplished one of these days, by a repudiation of republicanism in the free States, and a reunion with Canada under the auspices of the British crown. Though the "Globe" may be right in supposing that some of our citizens, unworthy of the name, would rejoice in such a consummation, most of our people will be incredulous as to its sincerity. The mountain might as well go to Mahomet, instead of Mahomet to the mountain. But listen to its sage conclusion:

"After a Babylonish captivity of seventy years to republicanism, our plan would obliterate the remembrance of the tea war, in the cordial union of the Eastern, Northern, and Western States, with the British Possessions, which would form a powerful confederacy under a British Viceroy with free Constitutional government. We know well that many of the most influential and intelligent citizens of these States would rejoice in such a deliverance, but the mass of the less enlightened will cling to their present form of government for some time yet. We shall not however, despair of seeing the British flag waving at the Battery of New York and on Faneuil Hall in Boston. It is impossible that those who have yet some ideas of freedom left, can much longer submit to the requirements of the Slave States."

## Hosca Cook, Jr.

In noticing the commutation of the punishment of the individual above mentioned, the Greensburgh Repository has the following sensible remarks:

There will be thousands of people sadly disappointed by this act of the Governors. Many there are who anticipated a holiday and confidently expected a rare treat in the killing of this man BY LAW, but they will be disappointed, and we are glad of it; not because we believe him "not guilty," but because we think imprisonment for life is, if possible a worse punishment than death itself, and because we are opposed to gratifying a mob by giving them a chance to feast their eyes on such a horrible exhibition as a *Legal Murder*; and because it is letting a man live into the State, have an opposite effect than intended. The Journal has somehow of other found it out, and "begs its correspondents to make their communications short." Certainly the least said is soonest mended; and even Prentice is disposed to find fault with one likely to eclipse his fame as the greatest Liar living.

67—The Union is in error in supposing that the representation in this State is now "fair and equal." The next legislature is to be elected under the same infamous Whig apportionment as heretofore; and the body to be elected is, if democratic, to make a new apportionment, honest and fair. Should the Whigs unfortunately succeed, of which we have little fear, they will no doubt make it as bad as at present.

SHARP SHOOTING.—"I belong to a Rifle Company in Vermont, called the Mountain Peak Rangers, 100 strong. Our Captain takes us out every week to practice; he draws us up in a single file, and setting a cedar barrel rolling down a steep hill, we commence shooting from right to left, by file, at the bang hole as it comes up. You know, stranger, this is pretty quick work. We then shoot by sections, then by platoons, and lastly by company. After the shooting is over, our captain examines the barrel, and if he finds a single shot that did not enter the bang hole, the member who missed it is expelled. And I assure you, sir, that I have belonged to this company eight years, and there has not been a single member expelled since I have been a member!"

The largest Steamboat ever built was launched at New York on Tuesday. It is in length 340 feet, in breadth of beam 35 feet, and including guards, 68 feet deep; of hold 10 feet, and measures 1240 tons. She covers the same water that a sailing vessel of 2,900 tons would, and is called the Hendrick Hudson. It is designed to run as an evening passenger boat between New York and Albany, on the independent plan. Another monster steamer, two hundred tons larger than the above, is now being built.

67—An editor having read in another paper that there is a tobacco, which, if a man smoke or chew it, "will make him forget that he owes a dollar in the world," innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the article.

PORTER VS. BEE.—In the New York Legislature, on the question of the tax on excise law, an attempt was made to restrict the tax on intoxicating liquors to 20 cents per gallon, while Geo. Wood, D. Lord, Jr., and L. B. Woodruff, appear for the defence.

## MEDICAL MATTERS.

NEW SYSTEM OF PRACTICE.—A new system, called the "Chrono-Thermal," is coming into vogue in England, upon the subject of which a work has been re-published in New York, edited by Dr. Turner, late health commissioner of that city. Dr. Dickinson is the English author.

Dr. Turner thus introduces the theory to the general understanding. He observes that "Dr. Dickinson's views of disease are simple and easily understood. More than twenty-three centuries," he says "have elapsed since Hippocrates distinctly announced the Unity of Morbid action—"unumquod morbum una et idem modus est," the type is one and identical. These are his words and this is my case. That is the case upon which unprejudiced and disinterested posterity will one day pronounce a verdict in my favor—for the evidence I am prepared to adduce in its support, will be found to be as perfect a chain of positive and circumstantial proof as ever was offered to human investigation." This "type" is fever and ague, or intermittent fever.

The following are the conclusions to which Dr. Dickinson arrives on the subject of health and disease. 1. The phenomena of perfect health consists in a regular series of alternate motions or events, each embracing a special period of time.

2. Disease, under all its modifications, is in the first place a simple exaggeration or diminution of the amount of the same motions or events, and universally alternative with a period of comparative health, strictly resolves itself into fever, remittent or intermittent, chronic or acute; every kind of structural disorganization from tooth-decay, to pulmonary consumption, and that decomposition of the knee joint, familiarly known as "swelling," being merely developments in its course. Tooth-consumption, lung consumption, knee consumption.

3. The tendency to disorganization, usually denominated acute or inflammatory, differs from the chronic or scrofulous in the mere amount of motion and temperature, the former being more remarkably characterized by excess of both, consequently exhibits a more rapid progression to decomposition of cure; while the latter approaches its respective termination by more subdued, and therefore slower and less obvious terminations of the same actions and temperature. In what does consumption of a tooth differ from consumption of the lungs, except in the difference of the tissue involved, and the degree of danger to life, arising out of the nature of the respective offices of each?

The remedies in the treatment of disease, Dr. Dickinson terms chrono-thermal, from the relation which their influence bears to time or period, and temperature, (cold or heat.) chronic being the Greek word, and thermal for heat or temperature. These remedies are all treated of in the various modern works upon the Interior Medicine. The only agents of this system are "the leech, the bleeding lancet and the cupping instrument."

In relation to this book we find the following characteristic note from Chancellor Kent, in a New York paper:

New York, 26 Union Place.  
Mr. Kent begs leave to return his thanks to Dr. Turner for Dr. Dickinson's "Principle of the Chrono-Thermal System of Medicine." He has dipped into it very superficially, but has read enough *sporadic* to say that it contains very interesting views of a science of which Mr. K. professes to be very ignorant, and speaks of it with great confidence. He is one of that class of persons who never had much faith in physics, and has rarely permitted himself to be subject to its discipline, and has always had great horror at the pernicious practice of blood-letting, and prefers cold water effusion, simple diet, temperance, exercise and cheerfulness to the whole Materia Medica. By this means, and with the blessing of Providence, he has enjoyed unimpaired health from early life to this day; and he will be 82 years old in July.

He thinks that Dr. Dickinson's book is calculated to be very useful as well as very entertaining, and he avails himself of this opportunity to assure Dr. Turner of his very high respects.

ARTIFICIAL EYELIDS.—We learn from the *Duellian* (Mass.) Democrat that a very important surgical operation was performed in that town, on Monday last by Dr. S. S. Whitney, upon Mr. Curtis Alden, aged about 35 years. The object was the restoration of the eye of the face distorted in consequence of a burn some 18 or 19 years since. The deformity had become permanent, and his appearance hideous. The eyelids were lost; consequently the eyeballs were unprotected, in any degree, by their integuments; and one eye turned permanently upward and outward; the angle of the mouth drawn upwards, leaving the teeth on that side uncovered. The operation was instituted to restore these displacements, and the success, thus far, is encouraging, promising not only the "luxury of winking," but great improvement in his appearance. The operation is thus described:

In the first place a circular incision was made, corresponding in length and in its direction with the inverted lid, so far as it could be traced up the parts with which it had become identified; the cicatrix (or scar) of the burn was then dissected away in such a manner as to form directly over the point upon which the new lid is to be placed, a large triangular surface of raw integument. Over this, a flap, which was dissected from the cheek on the one hand, and from the forehead on the other, was turned up with what remained of the tarsal cartilage of the eyelids, and made to correspond as well as possible with the lid of the eye. An incision was then made through this flap just below the edge of the tarsal cartilage, through which the conjunctiva (or lining membrane of the eye) was seen and drawn through, until the inverted lid was made to adapt itself to the form of the eyeball; a portion of this membrane was then excised, and the cut edge of the tarsal cartilage secured by sutures to the part contiguous.

CHRONOLOGY.—According to the Modern Jews, we are now in the year of the world 5694; the Church of England considers it to be 5848; the Church of Rome makes the World to be 7044 years old, and the Septuagint 7322 years. Should there be any wonder then that Father Miller has made mistakes about the same matter? We may wake up early some morning and find he is right after all! Well, vot of it!

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN A NEWSPAPER.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are familiar, and he will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and even to an adult. It is a source of substantial information is connected with advancement. The mother of a family being one of its heads, and having more immediate charge of children, should herself be instructed. A mind amused by reading or study, is of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtful young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog shop who ought to have been reading? How many parents, who have not spent twenty dollars in books for their families, have given thousands to reclaim a son or a daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation!

WESTERN CHARACTER.—Among the anecdotes illustrative of Western character extant, we recollect one of a rough old ready Kentuckian, who, riding up, a stranger, to a gathering of some fifty or sixty "Hooiers" or "Wolverines" engaged in a general fracas with clubs, fists, &c. and an occasional pistol or bowie knife, inquired, "Gentlemen is this a free fight?" If it were, he wanted a chance with the rest; but if there were anything elect or special about it, he preferred foregoing his share in the diversion to incurring the impertinent or intrusive intermeddling with other people's affairs.

DANIEL WEBSTER is engaged in an important case in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Nelson, in which an action of ejectment is brought by Benjamin Waldron and wife against Samuel Clastie, to recover certain property in Broome street, New York, belonging to the old Eden estate, which was confiscated, was illegally sold by Aaron Burr, the guardian of the heirs and trustees of the estate. Of the three heirs, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Sally Ann Eden, Mrs. Waldron is the sole surviving representative. The property is very valuable; and Daniel Webster, Messrs. Jordan and J. C. Smith, are retained for the plaintiffs, while Geo. Wood, D. Lord, Jr., and L. B. Woodruff, appear for the defence.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28, 1845.

N. BOLTON, Esq.—SIR.—The undersigned, citizens and tax-payers of Marion county, in behalf of themselves and neighbors, take the liberty of addressing you as a candidate for county auditor at the approaching election. Indiana, as you are well apprised, has, at this time, a heavy debt hanging over her, and her credit has suffered, both at home and abroad, in consequence of our failure to pay the interest on our outstanding indebtedness. In the present aspect of our affairs we are in favor of practising the most rigid economy in our public expenditures, and from our observation of the action of the Legislature, in reference to the office to which you aspire, it appears necessary for the counties to act in the matter. The purpose of our address to you, on the present occasion, is to inform you, that, in our opinion, the compensation to the auditor of this county, as appears by the last report of that officer, is greater than the principles of economy we have adopted will warrant. By that report it appears that the auditor has received for the year's compensation from the county alone, nearly seven hundred dollars, which, with the perquisites of the office received from individuals, we presume, would swell the amount to at least eight hundred dollars. The Legislature, in reducing the compensation of officers of State, has fixed the salaries of the President Judges of our Courts at eight hundred dollars per annum, and the Auditor of State, without a dollar's compensation for clerk hire, at one thousand—the latter officer having to examine in addition to his other duties, the accounts of every county auditor in the State, and the other, in many instances, to pass upon the lives and fortunes of his fellow citizens. We can therefore see no just reason why a county auditor should receive an equal compensation, when his personal expenses must be far less than the judges of our Courts, and his labors bear no proportion to those of Auditor of State. We would not be niggardly or parsimonious in our compensation to our public officers, but we do think five hundred dollars a year a sufficient compensation from the county for the services of county auditor. This would have saved the county, last year, about two hundred dollars, and would save, in years to come, a much greater amount per annum, which appropriated to the purposes of education in our common schools, would be felt by the whole community. The object of this communication is to propound the following question, to wit:

Will you, if elected, agree that the pay of county auditor shall be fixed at five hundred dollars per annum, as a compensation from the county, and that all sums over that amount, which the law may entitle you to charge the county, shall be deposited in the county treasury for the benefit of common schools in the county, and that your election shall be considered as instructions to the Legislature for the passage of such a law?

Having come to the conclusion to present a petition to the next Legislature for a reduction of the compensation of county auditor in this county, we have thought proper to apprise you of our intentions and views in advance of the election. At the session of 1844 a petition was presented to the Legislature on this subject, which was laid aside, as we are informed, in consequence of a letter from the auditor, to our representatives, stating that the compensation did not exceed between four and five hundred dollars per annum. Finding the compensation since to be much greater, as exhibited in the reports of the auditor and yearly increasing in amount, we have come to the conclusion to make another effort to remedy the evil.

Yours, &c.  
POWELL HOWLAND, of Centre tp.  
THOMAS JOHNSON, "  
ZENAS LAKE, "  
OLIVER JOHNSON, "  
D. L. McFARLAND, of Decatur,  
ELI SUGROVE, "  
JERRY M'GUIRE, "  
JERRY PRICE, "  
E. N. SHUMER, "  
CALEB CLARK, "  
JACOB GLAZIER, "  
JOHN JOHNSON, "  
JAMES SNOW, "  
MORRIS HOWLAND, "  
JOSEPH JOHNSON, "  
THOMAS STOUT, "  
JAMES JOHNSON, "  
ASA B. STRONG, "  
JOSEPH T. ROBERTS, "  
Warren, "  
Franklin, "  
Washington, "  
Perry, "  
Lawrence, "  
Wayne, "  
Wayne, "  
Wayne, "

MARION COUNTY, June 30, 1845.

Gentlemen—I have received your interrogatory and accompanying remarks, in reference to a reduction in the compensation of county auditor. Recognizing to the fullest extent the right you have, as voters of Marion county, to propound questions of public policy to candidates for office, I feel bound to respond to your enquiry. In doing so, I have taken pains to examine the whole ground, in relation to the proposed reduction, and have come to the conclusion, from the arguments you have advanced, and an examination of the duties to be performed, to say to you and to the people of Marion county, that I answer your question in the affirmative—that the sum you have named, if I am elected, may be considered as the amount beyond which the compensation for auditor of Marion county shall not be extended, and should it be less, under the charges now allowed, such an amount will only be charged by me, as the law allows.

I do not make this response, under the vain hope, that my answer will operate on the minds of the people, in the absence of other considerations, in such a manner as to secure my election, or that it will weigh a feather in the scale, to bolster up a hack of qualifications for the duties of the office. Had I trusted myself upon the people as a candidate, I perhaps, might be presumed, by some, to stand in this attitude; but as most of you are apprised, I come before the country as a candidate without the first solicitation on my part—recommended to the people of the county by a respectable body of my fellow citizens, many of whom have known me well, and who are well apprised of the capacity I possess to discharge the duties of the office with credit to myself and to the county. As a clerk in the Legislature and the Reporter of its proceedings for the last twenty years, I am well acquainted with the history of the State; her resources; her means and objects of taxation, the indebtedness of the country, and the means of the people to meet that indebtedness; and I must be here permitted to remark, that when the impartial historian shall have written the history of Indiana, no State, under all the circumstances, will be found to have made greater exertions for the payment of her liabilities. What is that history? In 1839 when the bubble of Internal Improvements exploded; when the local banks were in all directions breaking down, leaving a circulation of millions of worthless trash in the hands of farmers and laborers of the country, which afterwards was followed by the complete prostration of the great mammoth of Philadelphia, Indiana, in addition to her foreign liabilities, found herself indebted to her own citizens as contractors and laborers on our public works, more than a million and a half of dollars, and upwards of seven hundred thousand to the State Bank of Indiana; thereby virtually withdrawing between two and three millions of dollars from the general circulation of the country, as every calculation had been made that this large amount would be forthcoming from the State, out of the loans which had been contracted for by our Fund Commissioner. For these loans our State bonds had been parted with, and the whole of which has since

been unfortunately lost in the general wreck of Banks and individuals who had received our bonds—most of which had been sent to Europe previous to the failure of the Banks and individuals who sold our Fund Commissioners and are now in the hands of our foreign bondholders. In addition to this, several millions of private indebtedness was hanging over the country. The State Bank of Indiana was unable to continue her accommodations, in consequence of the virtual withdrawal of seven